

WILSON DEFENDS HIS NEW LAWS

Honest Business Need Not Fear Anti-trust Measures, He Says.

BANKS NOT HAMPERED
Corporations May Acquire Cognate Interest, But Must Shun Monopoly.

BUSINESS MEN DUBIOUS
Afraid to Proceed. They Say Pending Judicial Review of Laws.

THRENTON, Feb. 20.—Gov. Wilson gave out a statement of reassurance to business men to-day in commenting on certain features of the corporation bills which he signed yesterday.

Certain critics of the bills have asserted that their effect would be to make illegal a number of practices which are necessary to the conduct of business on a large scale. The Governor's answer to such criticism is that no legitimate methods are interfered with and that honest business men need have no fear. He predicts that the bills will not operate to the advantage of the big business man and to the disadvantage of the small competitor. The statement follows:

"The Legislature has passed the seven anti-trust bills recently introduced into the Senate and approved by the Legislature. I congratulate the Legislature and the people on their passage. These laws mark a new era in our business life.

"A good deal of criticism was leveled at the bills during the hearings. A few amendments thought to be just and reasonable were made, but criticisms seeking to cut to the issue were answered and disregarded. It was urged that the provisions of the amendment of section 51 of the corporation act would prohibit one corporation from acquiring the bonds, securities and other evidences of indebtedness of other corporations in the regular conduct of legitimate business. Those who made the objection quite overlooked the proviso that the act should not operate to prevent any corporation from taking such securities from a non-competing corporation in the payment of debt.

"It had been said that the act would prevent a company which may lawfully loan money from taking a bond and mortgage to secure its payment. This was palpably untrue. A loan creates a debt, and security for a debt legitimately created can always be taken by a loaning corporation from a borrowing corporation under the plain meaning of the act. Besides, the bill does not prohibit any corporation already acquired by corporations under section 51 of the act. Every established business can go on without interruption as heretofore, but cannot hereafter expand by the acquisition of the stock and bonds of other corporations for the purpose of controlling them; and no corporation can in the future acquire or control other corporations. Carefully considered clauses in the new legislation permit corporations to invest their surplus earnings in a working capital, as well as funds reserved for the benefit of their employees by way of insurance or otherwise, or for rebuilding, or to offset depreciation of their assets.

"It had been suggested that these acts would prevent a bank from acquiring and discounting the promissory notes of a corporation. The corporations whose notes are discounted by banks do not compete with those banks and when a bank discounts a note it loans its money on the strength of the note and does not acquire the property of the note and does not secure repayment. Besides, banks are not organized under the general corporation act that banking powers shall not be exercised by any corporation formed under it. Amendment to section 51 describes only corporations formed under the general corporation act.

"Furthermore, section 49 of the corporation act still stands, though apparently restricted by the amendments made by Senate bill No. 45. It still permits any corporation to purchase property, real and personal, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise the stock of any company owning or producing property necessary for its business, provided only that the property purchased shall be of like character and use to the property used by the purchasing company in the direct conduct of its own proper business. Heretofore under section 49 the stock and property of rival concerns could be acquired for the purpose of lessening competition and creating monopoly. That is now prohibited.

"Senate bill No. 45, the act defining trusts and designed to promote free competition and commerce in all classes of business, makes it criminal to make an agreement which directly or indirectly precludes a free and unrestricted competition in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price or in any other manner by which the price might be affected. It was urged upon the Legislature that the bill be amended by adding the word 'knowingly' so that it would read that any person or persons who wilfully and knowingly make an agreement in restraint of trade should be punished.

"I do not see how agreement can be made without the knowledge of those who make them, but I do understand how exceedingly difficult it is to prove knowledge to the satisfaction of a court; and it was perfectly evident that the proposal to superadd the word 'knowingly' was merely a plausible scheme devised by those who would escape the just penalties of illegal acts by compelling the prosecution to prove that the prohibited acts were done knowingly. I understand that it is a general principle of law that there must be a guilty mind to constitute a guilty act. It seems to me that this affords ample protection to any honest man.

"It has been said in some quarters that these laws will help big business and hurt the small dealers. That is, of course, not the intention, and it cannot be so. The purpose is to strike down monopoly and restraint of trade, big or little, and I confidently predict that these laws will prove a blessing to the whole people. The salutary provision of the act defining trusts is that it makes it unlawful to make any agreement directly or indirectly which shall preclude free and unrestricted competition in business. Monopolies have too often accomplished by indirect action what they could not do directly.

BUSINESS MEN IN QUANDARY

Don't Know How to Conduct Affairs Under New Laws.

THRENTON, Feb. 20.—Business men generally throughout New Jersey are in a quandary as to just how far reaching will be the effect of the corporation laws known as the "seven sisters," which have been passed by the New Jersey Legislature and signed by Gov. Wilson, who was actually their sponsor.

The measures are a distinct departure from the statutes of New Jersey, which have been in effect for many years and under which trade conditions have been developed which have come to be generally accepted in the transacting of many lines of business.

Of the seven laws two stand out prominently. These were designated as Nos. 43 and No. 58. The first was an act to define trusts and to provide for criminal penalties and punishment for violation of its terms, and the other was popularly known as the "holding company act." The other five bills were more regulatory in character than indicative of the establishment of new principles and have not claimed the attention that have Nos. 43 and 58.

At the several hearings on the measures the batteries of attack were directed chiefly against the so-called "trust" act and the "holding company" act. A large number of corporations through eminent counsel sought to secure amendments to these two bills so as to modify their provisions, but the administration forces were deaf to all appeals so far as material changes were concerned, although several suggestions designed to clarify the meaning of the acts were adopted. The only important modification of the original drafts was the acceptance of a clause defining the word "company" so as to make it clear that it was not to be construed as including labor. This change, it has been asserted, and not without obvious foundation for the assertion, was made at the behest of organized labor.

In the argument directed against Bill 43 claims were made by New Jersey manufacturers that the measure would put them at a disadvantage with competitors located in other States, who would not be subject to the provisions of the bill. This enactment in defining a trust as a combination or agreement between corporations, firms or persons, any two or more of them, stipulates a number of things which have been long accepted as good business practices, the continuation of which would leave those indulging in them subject to fine or imprisonment or both.

Mr. Page said the bill would not apply to interstate as well as intrastate business or commerce. Whether New Jersey can regulate interstate trade has been questioned, and some claims were put forth that this phase of the bill is unconstitutional. Sub-section 2 makes it a misdemeanor to limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity. Sub-section 3 makes it unlawful to prevent competition in manufacturing, transporting, selling and purchasing, and sub-section 4 makes it a crime to fix any standard or figure whereby the price of any article to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled.

Under these three sub-sections it is feared that the makers of patented articles the price of which is now controlled by trade agreements can no longer stipulate at what figure their goods shall be disposed of. As many articles are now marketed in this fashion through the agency of a working maker and are bound to obtain a fixed price for the goods they sell, opponents of the law argue if the law does away with the practice that chaotic conditions will ensue. It is even asserted that a manufacturer will be prohibited from designating a specific agent to handle his goods in any part of New Jersey. If this interpretation of the act is supported by the courts it will have a serious effect on manufacturers of hats, shoes, watches, clothing, talking machines and countless other articles that are now distributed to the consumer through duly authorized agents and at stipulated prices.

It is further asserted that the law will result in practically wiping out trade associations whose members are banded together for mutual protection in their respective lines of business, even though the functions of these associations are not specifically to fix prices. Many such organizations apportion territorial trade rights among their members, and this, it is asserted, will be construed as a prevention of competition within the meaning of the act. It is further alleged that the same construction of the law will militate against the milk exchanges conducted by the farmers for their benefit and that it will even go so far as to make it a crime for any two or more agriculturalists to agree on a basis of mutual protection to when and where they shall dispose of the product of their farms and what prices they shall ask for the same.

In the case of the "holding company" act one large corporation, namely the American Railways Company, has already folded its tent and slipped away from the soil of New Jersey into the neighboring State of Delaware. Its reason for making the change was expressed by its counsel as that it would be prohibited by one of the "seven sisters" from continuing its operations of acquiring, developing and operating public utilities in various States and dealing in the securities of the same. This act, which was known as 58, is not designed to affect rights already acquired by holding companies organized under New Jersey laws, but it does render it impossible, as it has been interpreted, for similar companies to be organized in the future and prohibits holding companies already organized from extending their operations by acquiring additional corporations unless the same shall be cognate and necessary for the conduct of their business.

No serious opposition was offered to the bill limiting the issuance of stock for acquisition of other companies, that making it a misdemeanor to promote or conduct business for a fraudulent object, nor was the measure limiting the issue of bonds in the case of mergers or that providing that mergers must be approved by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners fought by representatives of corporations.

ECKERT'S MIND, SAYS WITNESS, FAILED

In Trial of Suit to Break Will He Tells of Queer Actions.

A PROMISE TO GRANDCHILD
General's Wife, It Is Testified, Wanted Girl to Get Jewels.

Charles L. Bailey, a Kentucky horse dealer, who was an intimate friend of the late Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, for thirty-five years, through Gen. Eckert's fondness for horses, was an unexpected witness yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum and the jury that is hearing the suit of James Clendenin Eckert to break his father's will, which left him only one-tenth as much of the \$1,600,000 estate as his brother, Thomas, got.

Mr. Bailey testified that he noticed in the year or two before Gen. Eckert's death that his mind had begun to fail, and he would keep repeating things without realizing that he had told them before. The witness also noticed a different atmosphere toward himself in the Eckert household, and said that in 1908 his invitations to stay and dine with the General ceased.

"On one occasion when I was leaving the house," said the witness, the General said: "I would like to have you to dine, but Tom wouldn't like it."

Mr. Bailey said he knew it was the intention of the General's wife, who died several years before him, that the \$100,000 worth of jewels she owned was to go to her granddaughter, Joanna, daughter of Clendenin, because he heard her say so on one occasion. The jewels were given to Minnie Egan, the housekeeper, who later married Thomas Eckert, on the alleged order of the General a few days before he died.

On cross-examination by De Lancey Nicoll, the witness told of a horse named Lichman, which Gen. Eckert bought for racing purposes. The animal didn't fulfill his early promise, and Mr. Bailey later broke the horse to harness.

"Did you ever see the horse race?" asked Mr. Nicoll. "Yes, and paid for it," replied the witness. He was a morning glory. He would race to the bank against a clock in the early hours, but in the afternoon he didn't know what it was to run. Richard G. Page, Jr., the General's secretary and an executor under his will, testified that the General's signature, his cigars and his table manners were things in which he took particular pride.

Mr. Page said the General took no particular pains when he signed the will, and this brought a question from the plaintiff's attorney as to whether he ever saw the General break his signature.

"Yes, when he was putting on extra flourishes," said the witness, "but he had three usual ways of writing it. Sometimes he would write it continuously from the first 'T' to the final 't'. Other times he would break it after the word 'Thomas' and sometimes he would break it after the letter 'E' in Eckert."

The case will go on to-day.

PIANIST IN WRESTLING BOUTS.
Proved His Theory in Two Matches, but Was Laid Out in the Third.

John Powell, a pianist, who challenged all comers in a wrestling bout in the gymnasium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night, in support of his theory that wrestling and piano playing are equally dependent upon the same principles of balance and control of the centre of gravity, practically proved his theory and although he was finally laid out by the third man, showed not only skill in wrestling, but finesse and grit.

The first man selected by the Y. M. C. A. to meet Mr. Powell was a muscular Greek, Peter Pasol. The wrestler went at it hard for a three minute bout, which ended in a draw, both having scored two falls.

The second match was Powell's by two falls. This was also with a Greek, Marcus Pinus. Powell was pretty well worn out at the conclusion of the second match, but went at the third bout, which ended in his favor, with the odds somewhat in his favor.

At this juncture a call was received from the Plaza Hotel, from Mr. Powell's manager there, who implored him to give up the bout, lest he should be injured and so be unable to play in concert.

The third man proved the pianist's undoing. Powell fought gamely, but he was not in physical shape to continue the contest, and was downed for two falls within a short time.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.
JOHN M. CARBERRY of Carter & Hastings, architect, who was killed by a collision between a taxicab and a street car on March 1, 1911, left an estate of \$31,020, which does not include the value of \$100,000 of life insurance and a payment of \$30,000 to settle a lawsuit brought against the taxicab and street car company. His estate was valued at \$100,000. He left \$100,000 to his wife, Mrs. M. J. Carberry, and the rest of the estate went to two daughters. He was a resident of New York in which he had an estate of \$45,000 in which he had 4,000 shares of Telephone stock worth \$100,000.

113 Years in Business at 40 Wall St.

In 1805 a plan to unite "the capitals and interests" of this bank and the New York State Bank of Albany, was proposed to the legislature, but the petition was not granted.

The progress of the Manhattan Company as an independent commercial bank has been due to normal growth, and not to the absorption of other banks.

We desire the active accounts of merchants and manufacturers, and will extend them accommodation in keeping with their standing and credit.

Bank of the Manhattan Company
Capital \$20,000,000 Surplus \$4,000,000

SAYS REGISTER FIRM USED 'KNOCKOUT MEN'

Government Brings Suit Against McCaskey Company as Trust.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—That a graveyard was maintained as a warning to competitors and that a "flying squadron" composed of a gang of "knockout men" was employed to force such competitors into the industrial cemetery are among the charges made by the Government to-day in a suit under the Sherman law filed at Cleveland, Ohio, against the McCaskey Register Company.

It is charged that the McCaskey company and its subsidiaries have a monopoly on the interstate and foreign commerce in the sale of account registers, appliances and systems for keeping credit accounts, controlling more than 80 per cent. of this trade.

Spying, bribery, intimidation, coercion, and in fact practically every means short of physical force, has, it is charged been used to compel independent companies to succumb to the demands of the trust.

The defendants named are A. G. Lynch, S. S. Kurtz, E. A. Langenbach, A. Lynch and S. G. Zimmerman of Canton, Ohio; H. F. Pollock, T. C. Urran, G. C. Russell, W. G. Farnum, M. Bojch and G. Kiser of Alliance, Ohio; J. W. Phipps of Boston, C. T. Baxter, New York; D. C. Bower, Pittsburgh; H. M. Rowley, Chicago; W. P. Hughes, San Francisco; J. H. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Schneider, Seattle; G. P. Hayes, Memphis; L. G. Solar, Atlanta, and E. I. Bingham, Washington.

The "graveyard" is claimed to be a room fitted up in the factory at Alliance, Ohio, through which competitors were forced to surrender the original section of the Sherman law will follow.

BANKRUPT'S WIFE AN ASSET.

Cares Nothing About His Business So Long as He Loves Her.

At a hearing in bankruptcy proceedings before United States Commissioner Christ yesterday Mrs. Sadie Carruthers, 615 Caldwell avenue, The Bronx, testified that she didn't know where her husband, Frederick, staid, and how much he was getting, what he did with his money, what time he left the house in the morning, what time he returned, and that she didn't care so long as he still loved her, gave her enough money to buy chocolate almonds and kissed her.

This witty confidence and complacency was too much for the attorney representing the creditors of her husband, who was formed the court for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from the unfair practices and a complete dissolution of the combine. It is believed that the Government will follow up the original section of the Sherman law will follow.

CITY JOTTINGS.

Waddell & Mahon, who furnish strike breakers, filed suit yesterday against Louis Martin's restaurant to recover \$300 for services in providing waiters to break the recent strike.

The Amherst men in New York will meet the new president, Dr. Alexander McKeljohn, at the annual dinner of the alumni this evening at the Waldorf. Among the speakers will be District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, '90, and Francis S. Hutchins, '90. H. L. Brindman will be toastmaster.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Clarke in Brooklyn gave Mrs. Leonard Sharas a verdict of \$1,500 in her suit against the American Manufacturing Company. She claimed that the company, through Joseph Mastaglio, who was fatally injured by a trolley on January 14, was working for the company.

John H. Gellhardt, a Brooklyn real estate promoter, who was convicted last December of a swindling transaction, but got a certificate of reasonable doubt, was arraigned yesterday before County Judge Dike charged by Eliza Tilla of swindling her out of \$500. He was unable to furnish bail.

SUBWAYS DECISION SOON, SAYS M'CALL

North Side Tradesmen Infer From Speech That He Means to Sign.

SPURRED ON BY MAYOR
Gaynor Hopes Contracts Will Be Closed To-day—Again Hits Scamps.

Mayor Gaynor and Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission, made speeches last night at the annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade in Burdard's Casino, The Bronx, and when they were through there was little doubt in the minds of the 400 men present that the subway contracts will be signed within a very few days.

Commissioner McCall, who was spied among the diners by the Mayor and by him told that something should be said right then and there, declared that he couldn't tell what his decision would be at that time, but his mind was about made up and he would be able to give the word soon.

He paid so many compliments to the Mayor, who had been talking about subways and incidentally about three "scamps" who own newspapers, that his hearers were very certain he had reached the Mayor's opinion in the situation and applauded uproariously.

Mayor Gaynor said he didn't intend to talk about subways, but he did to the extent of explaining his view of the contracts in such a way as to bring everybody to a stand, cheering loudly. He said:

"Your chairman has spoken, in introducing us, of clamor. I do not think that the present government is much affected by clamor, especially by the clamor of scamps; and if it happened to be three scamps it is all the same, we mind it all the less. And if the clamor happens to be expressed in red letters six inches high, we mind it less yet.

"I see every day in the papers of these three scamps, no one of whom is ever seen in a respectable assembly like this for the good reason that nobody would invite them; I see daily in their headlines the 'Subway Deal' and 'The Subway Steal.' That is the view they have of the subway situation, but we feel that no such view is entertained by the intelligent people of this city. They address themselves to the criminal and the underworld, who of course are glad to think that everybody is a thief like themselves."

Shortly after this the Mayor caught sight of Judge McCall sitting at a table down in the middle of the room. That inspired him to say this:

"As the Musselman turns his face toward Mecca when he wants to say his prayers, so we all, when we think of subways, turn toward Judge McCall. Nothing is complete unless we have heard what he has to say. Judge McCall could say something very interesting and important about the subways; he could say whether he is going to sign those contracts to-morrow."

When Commissioner McCall got to the platform he said: "Since my designation as Public Service Commissioner I have been awakened to the conditions confronting us. I have been studying the subway situation night and day so I'd know all about it.

"No clamor of assaults or vicious tirades from any source will in any wise affect me. I have my hand on the pulse of the community. I believe I know what the sentiment of the people is in this matter and when I act I shall act upon that knowledge."

"I am making up my mind and the result will not be long deferred. That last remark pleased the North Siders immensely, and from all over the room came cries of 'Do it to-morrow! Do it to-morrow!'

Commissioner McCall then went on to say that when he gave his opinion he would ask no man on earth to share the responsibility. The public says 'Be sure you're right, then go ahead.' That's the way I am proceeding."

The apparent unanimity between the Commissioner and the Mayor also pleased the diners, who seemed to think that the subway matter is all over now but the shouting.

Commissioners Maibie and Williams, who were at the dinner, as were also the heads of the five boroughs, Gov. Mann of Virginia and Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss were among the speakers.

WATCHING FOR MURDER TRUNK.

Atlantic City Police Hear of Alleged Crime in Baltimore.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 20.—Detectives were busy inspecting every piece of baggage that comes into the city. They are acting on advice from Baltimore, which says a box or trunk containing the bodies of two murder victims, a man and a woman, has been shipped from Maryland to this city.

Chief McGovern of the Baltimore police got into telephonic communication with Richard Whalen, captain of detectives, late on Tuesday night and, according to Whalen, declared that one of the Baltimore detectives had received a tip that assassins there had shipped the two bodies on Tuesday morning.

The identity of the victims and the circumstances surrounding the alleged tragedy are unknown.

The police here have found nothing suspicious.

N. Y. COURT HOUSE IN PORK BILL.

New Federal Building Part of \$20,000,000 Added by Senate.

B. Altman & Co.

are displaying, in the

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR DEPT
Women's Sweaters in Silk, Ancona and Australian Wool; also Women's. Misses' and Children's Shetland Wool Sweaters and Jackets in single and reversible styles.

Among the Spring novelties shown in this department is the Knicker Skirt of Jersey Silk, designed especially to conform to the present style of dress.

B. Altman & Co.

direct attention to the Departments for Misses, Children and Boys.

Spring Garments for Misses and Children are now being shown, expressing the newest and most practical ideas in fashions for the younger set. Included are smart Washable Dresses, Dresses for Street or Afternoon Wear, Suits and Coats. Also Hats, Neckwear, Gloves, Shoes, etc.

THE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is now ready with Washable Suits and Straw and Washable Hats.

5th Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Who's Bobbie?

"BOBBIE, GENERAL MANAGER"

a tramp of a girl who happened to get into a book of that name by Olive Higgins Prouty. Bobbie generally managed a big New England family. The book is full of the excitements, fun and troubles of homelike people. Already in a third printing on the day of publication. Bobbie is a discovery.

BOBBIE, General Manager

By OLIVE HIGGINS PROUTY

Published by STOKES \$1.25 net; postpaid \$1.37

U. OF P. ASKS FOR \$20,000,000.

Provost Smith Appeals to Alumni for Philadelphia Institution.

Speaking before the first annual conference of the alumni organizations of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon Provost Edgar Fais Smith, head of the institution, pleaded for a large endowment to carry on the work of enlarging and internationalizing the university. He said that at least \$20,000,000 more is necessary.

Over 100 delegates were in the Hotel Manhattan, where the meeting was held. Among them were Dr. J. C. McCracken of the class of 1901, football star and now in charge of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in Canton, China; J. M. Donohue of Calcutta, India; and Lloyd C. Garrison, former United States Ambassador to Italy and now in Brazil.

Provost Smith said that he wished to plead with the alumni to support the university financially and loyally. He said that the assets of the University of Pennsylvania are \$17,929,000, and that its plant is worth \$8,000,000, only \$3,100,000 invested at 5 per cent. can be used for educational purposes, and the income from tuition is but \$600,000. Each year the university is spending over a million dollars.

According to the provost, there were three ways to get the \$20,000,000 needed to carry on the work: To go to the alumni, to outsiders who have money to give, and to the State of Pennsylvania. "I have already asked the Legislature for \$1,745,000," said Provost Smith.

WOMAN NOVELIST ARRESTED.

Government Says Elsie Cawthorne Doesn't Belong in U. S.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 20.—Elsie M. Cawthorne was taken before immigration officials at Walla Walla yesterday charged with being unlawfully in the United States. The warrant was issued by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington.

She is a short story writer and has written several books of fiction, including "A Year Without a Chapter," "No In-land," and "Told on the Columbia." She has also been an actress. She is English.

The Bloomingdale Hospital Gift.

Roosvelt Hospital has received one hundred flowering plants and one thousand cut flowers from Bloomingdale Hospital as a result of a voting contest held at the store last week in which that hospital received the highest number of votes. The hospital receiving the most votes each week will receive the same amount of flowers and plants.

POWER PLANT STRIKE TIES UP FIVE TOWNS

Trolleys Stop Running and Mills and Factories Shut Down.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 20.—The engineers, linemen and motormen employed by the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, which has three of its electric generating stations here, struck early to-day for higher wages, putting out of business the trolley lines in Easton, Nazareth, Bangor, Bethlehem and Phillipsburg.

Several thousand persons had to walk to their places of business, only to find that they were closed.

Among the plants closed were the Chipman Hosiery Mills, Stewart Silk Mills, Northampton Silk Mill, the Treadwell engineering plant, Schreyer's stone quarry, C. K. Williams & Co. paint mills in Easton, the Bath Silk Mill and Pennsylvania Cement Company at Bath, the Nazareth Iron, Nazareth Planning Mill, Nazareth Paper Box Company, Nazareth Silks Company, the Continental, the Phillipsburg Machine and Tool Company, the Mauchline and the Fifth silk mills, the Fifth & Son Foundry Company and the A. T. Baker Chemical Company in Phillipsburg.

The strikers, who are members of the Electrical Workers Union, presented their demands on January 23, but say that they were unable to meet any officials for a conference. They say they were sent from the New York office of McKelham & Dinmore, who operate the company back to Easton. Finding that the company was securing strike breakers they decided to act.

The company got new men from New York here this afternoon and tonight all its plants are running as usual. Two weeks ago the firemen at these plants struck.

Rich Woman Sued for Attention.

Mrs. Abbie Le Londe Morgan, wife of a real estate man of Buffalo, was sued yesterday for \$100,000 damages for alienating the affections of Samuel Schenck, a Western mine owner, now at the Hotel Breslin, by Mrs. Morgan. She recently started an action for divorce.